

# 2021 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

RECEIVED  
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY

Town of Tchula

2022 JUN 16 PM 12:52

PRINT Public Water System Name

0260016

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

## CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply)

### INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)

DATE ISSUED

Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)

6-3-22

On water bill (Attach copy of bill)

Email message (Email the message to the address below)

Other (Describe: \_\_\_\_\_)

### DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)

DATE ISSUED

Distributed via U.S. Postal Service

Distributed via E-mail as a URL  
(Provide direct URL): \_\_\_\_\_

Distributed via Email as an attachment

Distributed via Email as text within the body of email message

Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)

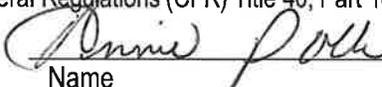
6-3-22

Posted in public places (attach list of locations or list here) \_\_\_\_\_

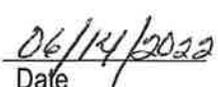
Posted online at the following address  
(Provide direct URL): \_\_\_\_\_

## CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been prepared and distributed to its customers in accordance with the appropriate distribution method(s) based on population served. Furthermore, I certify that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the water quality monitoring data for sampling performed and fulfills all CCR requirements of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Part 141.151 – 155.

  
Name

  
Title

  
Date

## SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)

You must email or mail a copy of the CCR, Certification, and associated proof of delivery method(s) to the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

**Mail:** (U.S. Postal Service)  
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply  
P.O. Box 1700  
Jackson, MS 39215

**Email:** [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Town of Tchula  
 PWS#: 260016  
 May 2022

RECEIVED  
 MSDW - WATER SUPPLY  
 2022 JUN 16 PM 12:52

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Town of Tchula have received moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Annie Polk, Mayor at 662.235.5112. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Thursday of the month at 5:30 PM at City Hall.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2021. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2021, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

*Action Level* - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

*Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)* - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

*Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)* - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)* - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)* - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

*Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

*Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2018*	.0051	.0031 - .0051	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018*	1.6	1.5 - 1.6	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2018*	.118	.106 - .118	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2021	69.4	69.2 – 69.4	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

### Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2020*	13	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2021	8.81	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2021	1.1	.5 – 1.7	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2021.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During June 2019, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for bacteriological and Chlorine contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during this time. We were required to take 2 samples and 0 were taken. We have since taken the required samples that showed we are meeting drinking water standards.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Town of Tchula works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

# PROOF OF PUBLICATION

## HOLMES COUNTY HERALD

LEXINGTON, MISSISSIPPI

RECEIVED  
 1504-WATER SUPPLY  
 2022 JUN 16 PM 12:52

### STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, HOLMES COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Chancery Clerk of said County and State, Maria M. Edwards, publisher of a public newspaper called the *Holmes County Herald* established in 1959 and published continuously since that date in said County and State, who, being duly sworn, deposed and said that the notice, of which a true copy is hereto annexed, was published in said paper for 1 time(s), as follows, to wit:

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Town of Tchula  
 PWS# 260016  
 May 2022

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13 Chromium	N	2018*	1.6	1.5 - 1.6	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and tanneries; erosion of natural deposits
14 Copper	N	2018/20*	1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16 Fluoride	N	2018*	1.18	1.06 - 1.18	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities
17 Lead	N	2018/20*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2021	89.4	89.2 - 89.4	ppm	30	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
81 HAA5	N	2020*	13	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
82 THM5 (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2021	8.81	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2021	1.1	1 - 1.7	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

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 day of JUNE, 2022

Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_  
 day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2022

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Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_  
 day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2022

*Maria M. Edwards*  
 Publisher

Witness my hand and seal at Lexington, Mississippi this  
 the 2 day of June, 2022.  
*Charles H. Luckett*  
 Chancery Clerk  
 by *Thomas J. Hammond*  
 D.C.  
 15.5 INCHES words      1 time(s)      Amount \$ 122.26